

HUNGARY/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry..

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Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 2, 1959, 4688.

Author : Gerecs, A. and Windholz, M.

Inst : Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Title : Syntheses Based on Tetrahydrofurfural. I, II.

Orig Pub: Acta Chim Acad Hung., 14, No 3-4, 333-338, 417-420 (1958)  
(in German with Summaries in English and Russian).

Abstract: I. The possibility of obtaining monomers suitable for the production of synthetic fibers from 2,3-dihydro-pyran (I) has been investigated. The reaction of I with NH<sub>2</sub>OH.HCl is accompanied by hydrolysis followed by the conversion of the intermediate HO(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>4</sub>CHO (II) which is formed to the oxime (III); the latter is also obtained directly from II. The action of (CH<sub>3</sub>CO)<sub>2</sub>O (IV) on II gives 2-acetoxytetrahydropyran (V) (also obtained

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from I and IV), whereas the acetylation of III with excess IV in pyridine ( $\nu 20^\circ$ ) gives  $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CN}$  (VI), which is formed together with the previously noncharacterized  $\text{CH}_3\text{COO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CN}$  (VII), obtained by heating II in a solution of IV or by the action of  $\text{CH}_3\text{CCl}$  [presumably on III]; VI is also obtained by the reaction of IV with  $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CN}$  (VIII), synthesized in turn by the action of  $\text{HCONH}_2$  on III. The reaction of III with  $\text{PBr}_3$ , and with  $\text{SOCl}_2$  gives respectively  $\text{Br}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CN}$  (IX) and  $\text{Cl}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CN}$  (X) (the latter is also obtained from VIII and  $\text{SOCl}_2$ ); when X is treated with  $\text{KCN}$ ,  $\text{CN}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CN}$  (XI) is obtained. Preparation: 0.075 mol IV are added with cooling to a solution of 0.05 mol II in 5 ml pyridine; the reaction mixture is allowed to stand 24 hrs ( $\nu 20^\circ$ )

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after which it is distilled, giving V, yield 71%, bp 67-70°/7mm. V (3.88 gms) is also prepared from 0.06 mol I and 0.08 mol IV (~ 100°, 1 hr). To a solution of 0.32 mol NH<sub>2</sub>OH.HCl in 20 ml water are added successively a solution of CH<sub>3</sub>ONa (prepared from 0.27 g-atom Na and 110 ml CH<sub>3</sub>OH) and 25.20 gms II, the reaction mixture is heated (1 hr, 50-55°), cooled and filtered. The solvent is distilled off from the filtrate, the residue is refluxed twice with CHCl<sub>3</sub> (250 and 50 ml); III is obtained, yield 88.5%, mp 89-92° (from a 20% solution of NaCl). 0.24 mol I are added dropwise (~ 20 min, 20-30°) to 200 ml of an aqueous solution of 0.3 mol NH<sub>2</sub>OH.HCl (pH 2.5-3.0); after 20-30 min the solution is neutralized with

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a calculated amount of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , 40 gms  $\text{NaCl}$  are added, and the solution is extracted with 160 ml iso- $\text{C}_5\text{H}_11\text{OH}$ ; the extract gives III, yield 73.5% (from 20%  $\text{NaCl}$  solution). 0.08 mol  $\text{HCONH}_2$  is added dropwise at 130-135° to 0.04 mol III, the solution is heated for an additional 1.5 hr, cooled, and extracted with  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$  (8 x 10 ml); VIII is obtained, yield 51.5%, bp 115-120°/12mm; VII is produced from 0.019 mol VIII and 0.039 mol IV (refluxed for 1 hr), yield 79%, bp 115-117/11mm. VII is also obtained in yields of 78% from 0.04 mol III and 20 ml IV (1 hr, 135°) or from 0.04 mol III and 0.1 mol  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCl}$  (35 min). 0.03 mol III is added to a mixture of 3 ml abs pyridine and 0.07 mol IV; the reaction mixture is distilled after 2drys

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(~20°) and VII is obtained, yield 2.25 gms, together with VI, yield 0.55 gm, bp 143-150°/7-8 mm, mp 72-73°. 0.12 mol III in 15 ml C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> and 0.3 mol SOCl<sub>2</sub> (~ 0°) are heated (80-85°, 1 hr), and the solution is evaporated; X is obtained, yield 81%, bp 90-92°/11mm. Using a similar procedure, 0.02 mol VIII and 0.02 mol SOCl<sub>2</sub> also give X, yield 61.5%. A mixture of 0.04 mol III and 10 ml C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> is added dropwise at 55° to a fraction of a solution of 0.047 mol Fbr<sub>3</sub> in 5 ml C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (solution A), the mixture is heated to 80° (over a bath), and the remainder of solution A is added over 30 min; 20 gms ice and 4.5 gms NaCl are added; IX is isolated, yield 29%, bp 106°/11mm. 0.04 mol X is added to a mixture of 0.05 mol KCN and 50 ml tetrahydrofurfural

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(XII) and the solution is heated (4 hrs, 120-125° (over a bath)); on boiling XI is obtained, yield 78.5%, bp 145-147°/11mm.

II. The reaction of X with  $\text{RC}_6\text{H}_4\text{ONa}$  gives  $\text{RC}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{R}'$  (XIII, R' = CN; a, R = H; b R = = o-NO ; c, R = n-NO ; d, R = p-NO ); the saponification of XIIIb-d gives the corresponding nitro acids (XIIIe-g, R' + COOH) which on hydrogenation over Pd/C give the corresponding amino acids (XIIIf-k). The latter on polycondensation give substances of the composition  $(\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}_2)_n$  (XIVa-c). 0.018 mol  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}$  is added to a solution of 0.0178 g-atom Na in 15 ml XII and the resulting solution is treated at ~ 20° with a solution of

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0.017 mol X in 2 ml XII. The mixture is heated (1.5 hrs, 90-100°; 1 hr, 120-125°) giving XIIIa, yield 77%, bp 162-163°/12 mm, mp 30°. A mixture of 2.86 gms XIIIb, 15 ml CH<sub>3</sub>COOH, and 15 ml conc HCl is refluxed for three hrs, giving XIIIe, yield 82.5%, mp 78-80° (from benzene). A solution of 1 gm XIIIe in 40 ml alcohol is hydrogenated over 0.1 gm Pd/C (~ 20°, 760mm, ~ 20 min) giving XIIIh, yield 90.5%, mp 116-118° (from alc). Using a procedure similar to that used for XIIIa, e, and h, the following XIII have been prepared (the product, yield in %, mp in °C (solvent) are given in that order): XIIIb, 76, 36-38 (alc); XIIIc, 82, 15-16 (alc); XIIIb, 76, 37-39 (alc); XIIIf, 85, 78-80 (benzene); XIIIg, 77,

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Country	: HUNGARY
Category	: Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic Chemistry G
Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15379
Author	: Gerecs, A.; Windholz, M.
Institut.	: Hungarian AS
Title	: Syntheses from Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol.III
Orig. Pub.	: Acta chim. Acad. scient. hung., 1958, 16, No 3, 363-368
Abstract	: $\delta$ -Chlorovaleronitrile (I) is condensed with tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol (II) and ethylene glycol (III) in $\delta$ -R-valeronitriles (IVa, b, where a is R=tetrahydrofurfuryloxy, b is R=2-oxyethoxy), transformed by the reactions with methanol HCl (24 hours, 20°) in methyl ethers of the corresponding $\delta$ -R-valeric acids, b.p. 138-145°/2.5 mm. and 135-138°/10 mm. During condensation of I with hydroquinone (V), $\delta$ -(p-oxyphenoxy)-valeronitrile (VI) and di-

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Abs. Jour :	Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959,
	No. 15379
Author :	
Institut. :	
Title :	
Orig. Pub. :	
Abstract cont'd.	(4-cyano-n-butyl) ether of hydroquinone (VII) are obtained, the relative quantity of which can vary depending on the ratio of the original substances. VI and VII are hydrolyzed with a boiling mixture of CH <sub>3</sub> COOH and concentrated HCl (1:1) in δ-(p-oxyphenoxy)-valeric acid (VIII), yield 76%, m.p. 142-145° (from water), and di-(4-carboxy-n-butyl) ether of hydroquinone (IX), yield 80%, m.p. 147-150° (from alcohol), and are transformed (see above) into
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Abs. Jour	: Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959,	No. 15379
Author	:	
Institut.	:	
Title	:	
Orig Pub.	:	
Abstract cont'd.	methyl ethers of VIII, yield 82%, m.p. 71-72° (from CCl <sub>4</sub> ) and of IX, yield 85%, m.p. 55-56° (from CH <sub>3</sub> OH). IX is condensed with III by heating in an N <sub>2</sub> atmosphere in the presence of (CH <sub>3</sub> COO) <sub>2</sub> Ca (two hours, 180°; two hours, 220°/ 1 mm.; two hours, 250°; one hour, 270°) into a substance with m.p. 120-122°; from IVb a non-crystallizing substance was obtained under the same conditions. 0.109 mole of I is added to a solution of 0.109 gram-atom of Na in 44 ml.	
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Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur - Khim., No 5, 1959, No. 15379

Author :  
Institut. :  
Title :

Orig Pub. :

Abstract cont'd. : water and VI is separated out, yield 39.7%,  
m.p. 92-94° (from water). Part II, see Ref  
Zhur-Khim, 1959, 4688.

Card: 5/5

GERECS, A.; SOYID, J.

Syntheses from tetrahydrofuran-furyl alcohol, IV. On the 2-oxy-3-chlor-tetrahydropyran  
p.195

ACTA CHIMICA. Budapest, Hungary. Vol. 19, no 2/3, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), IC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959

Uncl.

*GERECSA.*

Syntheses starting from tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, IV, 2-hydroxy-3-chlorotetrahydropyran, A. Gerecsa and J. Lászlo (Eötvös Univ., Budapest), Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung. 19, 105-209 (1969) (in German); cf. C.A. 63, 41285, 11330c.—The authors investigated the behavior of 2-hydroxy-3-chlorotetrahydropyran (I) and 2,3-dihydroxytetrahydropyran (II) with arylaloes (III) and arylhydrazines. I with III gave 2-chloro-3-hydroxyvaleraldehyde anil (IV). With arylhydrazines tetrahydrofurfuryl phenylhydrazones. With  $\rho$ -nitrophenylhydrazine (V) II formed 2,3-dihydroxyvaleraldehyde  $\rho$ -nitrophenylhydrazone (VI). With the HCl salt (VII) of V, II gave tetrahydrofurfuryl  $\rho$ -nitrophenylhydrazone (VIII). To 28.46 g. 2,3-dihydro-4H-pyran (IX) and 50 ml.  $H_2O$  a soln. of 27 g. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and 7400 ml. Cl gas in 318 ml.  $H_2O$  was added during 1 hr. with stirring below 4°. The soln. was acidified by NaCl, extd. with 300 ml. Et<sub>2</sub>O, the Et<sub>2</sub>O layer dried, and evapd. From the residue, 22.2 g. I distd., b.p. 94-98°, m. 60-61.6° (RtuQ-ligroine). I (5 g.) with NaOH gave 2.85 g. 2-hydroxy-3-ethoxytetrahydropyran, b.p. 69-71°, after repeated distn., b.p. 68-9°. I (3.71 g.) with PhCH<sub>2</sub>ONa at 90-100° yielded 2.84 g. 2-hydroxy-3-benzoyloxytetrahydropyran, b.p. 160-165°. To 1.998 g. I and 20 ml.  $H_2O$ , 10.8 ml. N NaOH was dropped during 1.5 hrs. After a further 0.5 hr. the soln. was neutralized by N HCl and evapd. *In vacuo*. The residue (2.63 g.) acetylated by 4.6 g. Ac<sub>2</sub>O and 3.6 g. pyridine at room temp. gave 1.57 g. 2,3-diacetoxytetrahydropyran (X), b.p. 101-12. To 60 ml. H<sub>2</sub>O, 2.70 g. III, 2.48 g. NaOAc and 2.4 g. AcOH a soln. of 3.72 g. I in 60 ml.  $H_2O$  was added and after 0.5 hr. the mixt. extd. with benzene. The distn. residue of the benzene layer was 3.23 g. IV, after crystn. from 85% EtOH m. 70°. I (0.73 g.), 1.874 g. III, and 10 ml. abs. benzene allowed to stand 1 day on Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> gave

IV, 2,3-Dichlorotetrahydropyran (7.78 g.), 0.4 g. III, and 40 ml. abs. benzene stored 1 day at room temp. gave 8.22 g. IV. IX (4.66 g.) stirred 0.5 hr. with 110 ml. 0.6N HCl and after 1 hr. with 8.10 g. III and 10 ml. MeOH gave 8 g. crude 3-hydroxyvaleraldehyde anil (XI), m. 75° (ligroine). IV (6 g.) hydrogenated on Pd-C in MeOH gave 5-phenylamino-1-pentanol (XII); hydrochloride, syrup; picrolonate m. 189-4° ( $H_2O$ ). XII b.p. 165-9°. On hydrogenation on Raney Ni, 3.9 g. XI gave 2.77 g. XII. To 2.734 g. I in 50 ml.  $H_2O$  + 1ml. of 4.86 g. PhNH<sub>2</sub>HCl (XIII), 4.92 g. NaOAc, and 50 ml. Et<sub>2</sub>O was added to yield 3.24 g. oily tetrahydrofurfural phenylhydrazone. With 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazine (XIV) in HCl, I gave the 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone, m. 130-82° (Et<sub>2</sub>O). A mixt. of I and V in HCl gave VIII, m. 148-7° (aq. MeOH). V or the acetate of V with I yielded similarly VIII. With N NaOH I yielded a soln. of II in  $H_2O$ . With VII, II yielded VIII. To 0.500 g. VI in 2.5 ml. MeOH, 1.1 ml. dil. HCl was added, the mixt. stored 2 days, the crystals filtered out, boiled in 20 ml. dichlorethane 5 min., filtered, and the soln. evapd. *In vacuo*. The residue crystd. from 80% MeOH yielded 0.1999 g. VIII. X (0.31 g.) saponif. by 3.06 ml. N NaOH and treated with 0.24 g. V at room temp. gave 0.351 g. VI, m. 129.4° (50% EtOH). I (2.737 g.) was dissolved in 30 ml.  $H_2O$ , 22 ml. N NaOH added during 10 min., stored 1 hr., neutralized by AcOH, shaken with 3.068 g. V 5 hrs., and filtered. The ppt. crystd. from 50% MeOH yielded 4.40 g. VI. II (1.85 mmoles), 2.075 g. V, 2.5 ml. AcOH, and 3.6 ml.  $H_2O$  gave 0.2091 g. VI. To 0.277 g. I in 3 ml.  $H_2O$  2.2 ml. N NaOH was added, after 1 hr. neutralized by 2N HCl, 5.2 ml. 2N HCl added, stored overnight, neutralized by NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and shaken with 0.397 g. V 6 hrs. The yield was 0.4875 g. V. E. Kasztner—

ZSADON, Bela; GERECS, Arpad

Synthesis of some new pentaerythrite derivatives. Magy kem  
folyoir 65 no. 7:253-256 Jl '59.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kemial-Technologial Tanszeke,  
Budapest.

GERECS, Arpad, akademikus (Budapest)

$\alpha$ -oxy and  $\alpha$ -halogen-arylhydrazones. Kem tud kozl MTA 13 no.2:  
115-127 '60.  
(KEAI 9:8)

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kamiai Technologial Tanszeke  
Budapest.

(Halogens) (Aryl groups) (Hydrazones) (Aniline)  
(Hydroxy compounds)

GERECS, Arpad, prof., dr. (Budapest VIII Muzeum korut 6-8); SOMOGYI, Laszlo  
(Budapest VIII Muzeum korut 6-8)

Data on the reaction of  $\alpha$ -oxy-,  $\alpha$ -halogen-tetrahydropyran and  
tetrahydrofuran compounds with aniline and arylhydrazines. Acta  
chimica Hung 24 no.1:73-82 '60.  
(EEAI 10:4)

1. Institute of Chemical Technology, L.Eotvos University, Budapest,  
(Halogens) (Hydroxylamine) (Hydrazine) (Aniline)  
(Aryl groups) (Tetrahydropyran) (Tetrahydrofuran)  
(Hydrochloric acid) (Hydroxy compounds)

GERECS, Arpad; SOMOGYI, Laszlo; BUKOVECZ, Margit

Data on 2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone of D-mannose. Magy kem  
folyoir 67 no.10:457-458 '61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kemial-Tecnologial Tanszeke,  
Budapest.

GERECS, Arpad

"Chemical technology" by Jozsef Varga and Karoly Polinszky.  
Reviewed by Arpad Gerecs. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.10:461-462 0  
'61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kemial-Tecnologial Tansze-  
ke, Budapest.

GERECS, Arpad; DECSEI, Lajos

Data on the ring opening of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol and tetrahydro-furfuryl acetate. Magy kem folyoir 67 no.11:505-507 N '61.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kemial-Teknologial Tanszeke,  
Budapest.

GERECS, Arpad

Denes Beko, 1911-1962; an obituary. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.4:139  
Ap '62

GERECS, Arpad; SOMOGYI, Laszlo; FOTI, Andras

Acetylation of the 4-nitro-phenyl-hydrazone of some monosac.  
Magy kem folyoir 68 no.4:179-181 Ap '62

l. Motvos Lorand Tudomanyezetem Kemial Technolofiai Tanszeke, Bu-  
dapest.

GERECS, Arpad, prof.dr. (Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8); SOMOGYI,  
Lasslo (Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8); BUKOVECZ, Margit  
(Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8)

On d-mannose-2,4-dinitro-phenyl-hydrazone. Acta chimica Hung  
32 no.3:371-374 '62.

1. Chemisch-Technologisches Institut der Lorand Eotvos Universitat, Budapest.

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus; BRUCKNER, Gyozo, akademikus; LENGYEL, Bela; TELEGYI-KOVATS, Laszlo, a tudomanyok doktora; HARDY, Gyula, kandidatus; GERECSES, Arpad, akademikus; FOLDI, Zoltan; WOLKOVER, Zoltan; TUDOS, Ferenc, kandidatus; PURMAN, Jeno; KRAUSZ, Imre, kandidatus; ERDEY, Laszlo, akademikus; SCHAY, Geza, akademikus

An account of the 1961 work of the Section of Chemical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Kem tud kozl 18 no.3:343-394 '62.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemial Tudomanyok Osztalyanak titkara, es "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemial Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Koizlemenyei" szerkesztoje (for Erdey-Gruz). 2. Akademiai levelező tag (for Lengyel and Foldi). 3. "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemial Tudomanyok Osztalyank Koizlemenyei" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Bruckner, Erdey, Foldi, Gerecs, Hardy, Lengyel, Schay, Tudos).

GERECS, Arpad

2-desoxy-2bromine-3-4 diacetyl-D-xylose reaction with  
4-nitro-pheny-hydrazine. Magy kem folyoir 68 no.5:211-212  
Mj '62.

1. Kotvas Lorand Tudomanyegytetem Kemial-Tecnologial Tanszeke,  
Budapest.

GERECS, Arpad, prof., dr. (Budapest, VIII., Muzeum korut 6-8); FOTI, Anna  
(Budapest, VIII., Museum korut 6-8)

Studies in the ring stability of D-xylose, D-glucose and D-mannose.  
Acta chimica Hung 35 no.2:217-221 '63.

1. Institut fur Chemische Technologie der L. Eotvos Universitat,  
Budapest.
2. Mitglied, Redaktionskollegium, "Acta Chimica Academiae  
Scientiarum Hungaricae" (for Gerecs).

HUNGARY

GERECS, Arpad, Dr, professor, FOTI, Andras; Department of Chemical Technology,  
Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest [original language version not given].

"Data on the Ring Splitting of Two Monose Hydrazones."

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 38, No 2, 1963,  
pages 145-146.

Abstract: [German article, authors' German summary] It has been determined  
that at room temperature, in a pyridine-acetic acid solution, a splitting  
takes place in the pyranose ring of D-glucose and of O-triacetyl-D-xylose 2,4-  
dinitro-phenyl hydrazones. After acetylation of the reaction mixture at about  
0°C, the corresponding open chain, O-acetylated hydrazones have been isolated  
and identified. 1 Hungarian reference.

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GERECS, Arpad; POTI, Andras

D-xylose, D-glycose and D-mannose ring stability tests. Magy kem  
folyoir 69 no.2:82-84 F '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kemial Technologial Tanszeke,  
Budapest.

GERECS, Arpad; POTI, Andras

Data on the ring scission of two monose-hydrazone. Nagy kem  
folyoir 69 no.9:401-402 S '63.

1. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kemial-Technologial Tanszeke,  
Budapest.
2. "Magyar Kemial Folyoirat" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja  
(for Gerecs).

ERDEY-GRUZ, Tibor, akademikus; BRUCKNER, Gyozo, akademikus; VARGHA, Laczlo; KORACH, Mor, akademikus; FREUND, Mihaly, akademikus; FODOR, Gabor, akademikus; GERECS, Arpad, akademikus; SCHAY, Geza, akademikus; BITE, Pal, kandidatus; BOGNAR, Rezso, akademikus; FARKAS, Lorand, kandidatus

An account of the work of the Section of Chemical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Kem tud kozl MTA 22 no.2:109-152 '64.

1. Secretary, Section of Chemical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Editor, "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei", Budapest (for Erdey-Gruz). 2. Editorial board member, "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" (for Bruckner, Korach, Freund, Fodor, Gerecs, Schay and Bognar). 3. Corresponding member, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Editorial board member, "A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Kemiai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlemenyei" (for Varga).

FOTI, Andras; GERECS, Arpad

Ring stability tests on D-glucose-2-nitro and -4-nitro-phenyl-hydrazone. Magy kem folyoir 70 no. 9; 403-404 S '64.

1. Chair of Chemical Technology, Lorand Eotvos University,  
Budapest.

L 01188-66 EWT(1)/EWA(j)/EWA(b)-2 RO  
ACCESSION NR: AP5025802

HU/0005/65/071/006/0233/0234

AUTHOR: Zsoldos, Bela; Gerecs, Arpad

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S

TITLE: Solubility of morphine<sup>b</sup> in aqueous solutions in the presence of ballast substances extracted from the poppy boll

SOURCE: Magyar Kemial folyoirat, v. 71, no. 6, 1965, 233-234

TOPIC TAGS: aqueous solution, solubility, drug, pharmacology

ABSTRACT: It was found that the solubility of morphine is increased in the presence of ballast substances extracted from the poppy boll. The result of this phenomenon is that the morphine cannot be quantitatively precipitated from mother liquors containing such substances. A method, involving purification with activated carbon, was described for the removal of these ballast substances from the mother liquor. Laboratory tests showed that the precipitation of morphine can be accomplished quantitatively from mother liquors purified by this procedure.

Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kemial Technologial Tanszeke, Budapest  
(Department of Organic Chemical Technology, Eotvos Lorand Scientific University)

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ACCESSION NR: AP5025807

SUBMITTED: 120ct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, LS

MR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

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Card 2/2

L 38648-66	EHP(j)	RM/JW	SOURCE CODE: HU/0005/66/000/004/0176/0181
ACC NR: AP6027655			
AUTHOR: <u>Foti, Andras; Geroes, Arpad; Ruff, Ferenc</u>			1/7 C
ORG: Department for Chemical Technology, Eotvos Lorand Scientific University, Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Kemial-Teknologial Tanszeke)			
TITLE: Structure and relative ring stability of some <u>O-acetyl-monose 2,4-dinitro-</u> <u>phonylhydrazones</u>			
SOURCE: Magyar kemial folyoirat, no. 4, 1966, 176-181			
TOPIC TAGS: molecular structure, chemical stability, organic chemistry, chemistry technique, IR spectroscopy			
ABSTRACT: The structure and relative ring stability of the 2,4-dinitrophe- nylhydrazones of O-pentaacetyl-D-glucose, O-tetraacetyl-D-glucose, O- tetraacetyl-2-desoxy-D-glucose, O-tetraacetyl-6-desoxy-D-glucose, O-tri- acetyl-6-desoxy-D-glucose, O-tetraacetyl-6-desoxy-6-nitro-D-glucose, O-triacetyl-6-desoxy-6-nitro-D-glucose, O-tetraacetyl-6-O-methyl-D-glu- cose, and O-triacetyl-6-O-methyl-D-glucose was investigated with the aid of chemical techniques and infrared spectroscopy. In an increasing order, the following substituents influence favorably the stability of the ring: $H < CH_2OCOCH_3 < CH_3$ . Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 tables. [JPRS: 36,464]			
SUB CODE: 07 / SUIM DATE: 28Aug65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001			
Card 1/1 100			
0917 1151			

L 47534-66 EWP(j) RM  
ACC NR: AT6035008

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/002/0221/0229

AUTHOR: Foti, Andras, Gerecs, Arpad-Garech, A., (Professor; Doctor) and Ruff, Ferenc, of the Chair for Chemical Technology at L. Eotvos University in Budapest.

"Structure and Ring Stability of Some O-Acetylmonose-2,4-Dinitro-  
Phenylhydrazones"

56  
Bt 1

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47,  
No 2, 1966, pp 221-229.

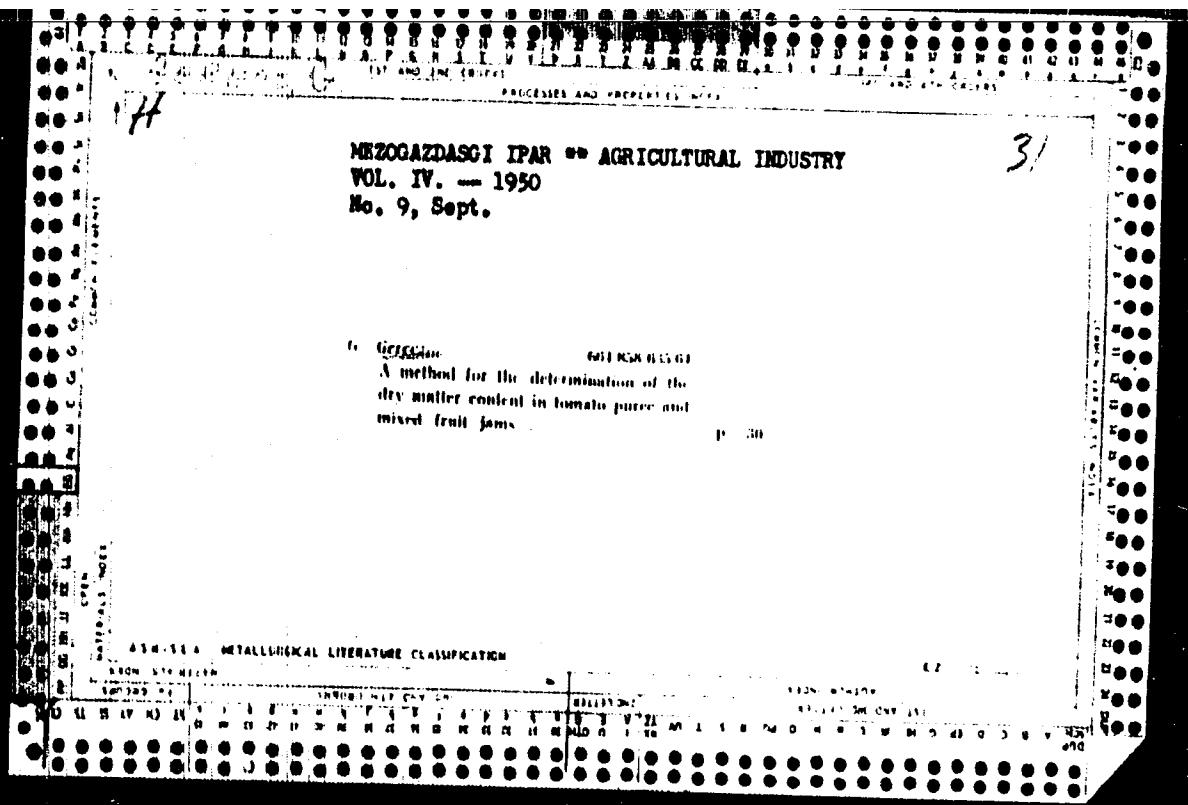
Abstract: [German article] Experiments were conducted to establish the structure and relative ring stability of some monose hydrazones capable of being considered as D-xylose derivatives substituted at C-atom No. 5. Methyl substitution had the greatest ring-stabilizing effect, followed in descending order by  $\text{CH}_2\text{OCOCH}_3$  and H. On subjecting 2-deoxy-D-glucose-2,4-dinitrophenylhydrazone to acetylation at 0°C, an O-acetylhydrazone of open chain structure forms, while the corresponding D-glucose derivative has a cyclic structure.

The studies were performed with the aid of infrared spectroscopy. The authors thank Mrs. M. Barta for the valuable assistance with the preparation of the work, Mrs. M. Balogh for the microanalysis, and Miss I. Mero for technical assistance. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 tables. /JPRS: 36,002/

TOPIC TAGS: hydrazine derivative, chemical stability, IR spectroscopy  
SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 07 Sep 65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 001

Cord 1/1 EJP

0921 1521



GERECHT

69. The manufacture of tomato powder - A paradesompor gyartasarol - by  
G. Gerecs, (Food Industry - Elelmestersi Ipar - Vol. V, No. 4, pp. 125-126,  
1951.)

The initial material for the manufacture of tomato powder is a 20 per cent concentrated tomato puree which is processed into powder by steam heated dehydrating cylinders or by a drying device based on the spray principle. Experiments were made with both methods. With the first method it was observed that during drying the tomato powder turns brown easily and caramelizes, while the acid content (expressed as citric acid) and the sugar content are reduced. The addition of skimmed milk in quantities of 3 to 10 per cent as protective colloid proved very satisfactory. Microscopic investigation at an approx. 60-fold enlargement shows the powder processed in spraying driers to be of regular spherical shape, whereas the powder processed by drying cylinders is of irregular acicular form. The best method for a quick plant control of the water content of tomato powder is to dissolve the sample in distilled water, boil, cool and examine the solution by a refractometer. The cylinders must be chlorinated since the product is easily contaminated by iron which leads to a dark brown colour and disagreeable taste.

GERECZ, Istvan

The effect of standardization on the formation of prime  
cost. Vasut 8 no.2:14-15 Mr '58.

l. Muszaki fotanacsos.

Chemical Abst.

Vol. 48  
Apr. 10, 1954  
Biological Chemistry

Accumulation of polonium in rat organs and tumor tissue.  
László Vekerdi, Antal Haraszti, Gabriella Gerecze, and  
Agnes Simonyi (Med. Univ., Debrecen). *Acta Morphol.  
Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 3, 207-304 (1953).—Polonium chloride in  
gelatin was injected intravenously or intraperitoneally into  
young adult rats in doses of 0.02-0.03 mc. Frozen sections  
of all organs were prep'd. and  $\alpha$ -ray emulsions were detd.  
from autographs. The amt. of Po in the liver was const.  
from 15 min. to 48 hrs. after its administration, then it de-  
creased. The Po in the kidney was about  $\frac{1}{3}$  that in the  
liver and remained const. from 15 min. to 48 hrs. The ra-  
dioactivity in the lungs, spleen, and lymph nodes was con-  
siderably lower. The activity in the intestine was initially  
quite low but increased 300-400% after several weeks.  
Distribution within organs was not uniform except in the  
lungs; Po was concn. in the liver in the peripheral areas of  
the lobules, in the proximate convoluted tubules of the kid-  
ney, and in the pulp of the spleen. The effect of Gouérin's  
carcinoma, transplanted into rats 3, 11, 14, and 21 days  
prior to Po injection, was also detd. In the 3-day tumors,  
accumulation of Po was less than in liver, kidney, and  
spleen. Eleven and 14-day tumors collected more Po than  
surrounding tissue but less than liver. Animals with older  
tumors accumulated less Po in the liver than in the tumor.  
Hemorrhagic necrotic foci of a tumor showed an increased  
accumulation of Po. Fresh and healing wounds showed  
high Po activity.  
P. L. Harris

DUDINSZKY, Tibor; GEREDI, Jozsef

Hungarian and foreign experiences in the manufacture of  
spun cylinder sleeves. Koh lap 9 no. 5: Supplement Ontode  
5 no. 5: 97-102 My '54.

GEREI, Laszlo; MATE, Ferenc; BENEDEK, Janosne

Examination in model experiments of the formation of iron concretion occurring in soil by means of Fe<sup>59</sup> isotopes. Agrokem talajtan 9 no.4:491-494 '60.

1. Orszagos Mezogazdasagi Minosegvizsgalo Intezet; Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Talajtani es Agrokemiai Kutato Intezet, Budapest; Agratudomanyi Egyetem, Godollo. 2. "Agrokemia es Talajtan" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Gerei).

HALASZ, Istvan (Veresegyhaza); GEREI, Mihaly (Budapest); VALKO, Istvan  
(Budapest); BALLA, Janos (Debrecen); KOVACS, Tibor (Budapest)

Forum of the innovators. Ujít lap 15 no. 3:30 10 F '63.

GERELYES, Endre, tanar

Public educational advisers. Munka 11 no.4:18 Ap '61.

(Hungary--Education of adults)

ACC NR: AT6020750

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/2552/65/000/046/0140/0146

AUTHOR: Veselov, K. Ye.; Gerenblat, N. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effects of vibration on readings with quartz astatic gravimeters not compensated for temperature

SOURCE: Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki. Prikladnaya geofizika, no. 46, 1965, 140-148

TOPIC TAGS: gravimeter, gravimetric survey

ABSTRACT: The paper summarizes the results of an investigation of the reliability of gravimeter readings conducted at the Gravimetric Laboratory of the VNII Geofizika. Over ten gravimeters of Soviet manufacture were investigated. In general, the principal errors of readings with the quartz astatic gravimeter not compensated for temperature are due to: low sensitivity of the system, inadequate temperature compensation, poor heat insulation, inadequate precision of the micrometer screw, susceptibility to vibration, susceptibility to seismic microshocks, and the long time needed to make a reading. Various curves were produced to illustrate: the effect of wind; the effect of an Alaskan earthquake, which was felt 2 hours later and which had an amplitude of 0.2 milligal and a period of 300 sec; instrument susceptibility, when located in a

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ACC NR: AT6020750

basement or on the 2nd floor of the same building; effects of the stand's vibration on the O-point of the instrument; and the effect of radioactive ionization, which lowered the readings without any definite relationship. Two graphs of parallel experiments were carried out: one at a constant amplitude and a variable frequency, and the other at a variable amplitude and a constant frequency. The results were: a) the response of an astatic system is not a linear function, b) motions of moving parts are damped in air, c) errors due to the pendulum's position with reference to the horizontal plane and its oscillations are cumulative. The last statement includes errors due to a roughness of the pendulum's surface and its being off-center. The following conclusions were reached: 1) errors may be caused by seismic waves of low frequency (0.003-0.006 hertz), 2) errors may be caused by high frequencies even if their amplitudes are negligibly small, 3) the effect of high frequency of seismic microwaves can be diminished by improving the pendulum's symmetry and by increasing the ratio of its moment of inertia to its moment of mass. The authors consider that much remains to be done in this direction. Orig. art. has: 9 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

GERENBURG, L.A.; SLIVIN, Yu.A.; KHEYFETS, M.Ye.

Expeditionary quartz chronometer manufactured at the Gravimetric  
Laboratory of the Central Scientific Research Institute of  
Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography. Trudy  
TSNIIGAiK no.139:121-134 '60. (MIRA 14:7)  
(Chronometer)

GERENDAS, I., prof. (Budapest)

Technological education as part of the educational system. Periodica  
polytechnica 4 no.1:77-85 '60. (EEAI 9:12)

1. Technical University for Building and Communication, Budapest.  
(Technical education)  
(World Federation of Scientific Workers)

10932\* (Experiences in Hungary and Abroad on the Production of Centrifugally Cast Cylinder Liners.) Hasai és külföldi tapasztalatok a pörgelvű csőtükörhengeresek gyártásáról. Tájékozás Budinay és József Gerőről. Öntők, v. 3, no. 5, May 1954, p. 97-102.  
Manufacture and defects of wet and dry liners. Diagrams, tables, micrographs, graphs, photographs. (To be continued.)

10932

(Soviet) 1967 Sovrep

HUNG.

1362\* Hungarian and Foreign Experience on the Manufacture of Centrifugally Cast Calender. Budapest, Hazai és Kiföldi tapasztalatok a pörgetve öntött hengerpárokok gyártásában. (Hungarian.) Tibor Budinicky and József Gradi. Oktáda, N. 5, no. 6, June 1954, p. 121-128.

Measures for securing a wear resistant surface structure. Use of graphite instead of sand-ceres; elimination of defects. Photographs, diagrams.

JHP 82

GERM.

GEREI, Laszlo

Genetic soil map publications by the Hungarian Research Institute on Quality Standards in Agriculture. Agrokem talajtan II no.3-4:493-495 D '62.

1. "Agrokemia es Talajtan" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

MATOLCHI, D., GORBEG, L., VEG, A.

Preparation of bis 2,4-ethylamino-6-chloro-sym-triazine. Zhur.  
prikl.khim. 33 no.5:1224-1226 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy, Budapesht,  
Vengriya.

(Triazine)

E N A C . . .

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic  
Compounds.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70560.

Author : Barta, L., Gereg, S.

Inst :

Title : A Titrimetric Determination of Small Amounts of  
Cobalt Present in the Equivalent Ratio 1:37

Orig Pub: Magyar kém. folyóirat, 1958, 64, No 2, 48-50.

Abstract: A new method for cobalt determination was developed which makes use of the formation of cobalt nitrite. Co is determined by the amount of NO which is reduced according to the equation:  $\text{KNO}_3 + 6\text{Fe(OH)}_3 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{NH}_3 + \text{KOH} + 6\text{Fe(OH)}_3$

Card# : 1/3

8

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Compounds.

E

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70560.

Since  $6\text{NO}_3^-$  combine with 1 Co in cobalt nitrite, 36 equivalents of  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  are used for the reduction of  $\text{NO}_3^-$  and one equivalent for the reduction of  $\text{Co}^{3+}$ . Therefore, the equivalent ratio of Co in this case is equal to 1:37, thus permitting the determination of small amounts of Co. For the best results it is recommended that the Co is precipitated in the form of  $\text{KPbCo}(\text{NO}_3)_6$ , which can be achieved by the addition of  $\text{Pb}(\text{NO}_3)_2$  to the solution to be analyzed. It is desirable to carry out the precipitation in the presence of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  (1-4 times the amount of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  as compared to Co). After being set aside for one hour, the precipitate is centrifuged, washed with satur-

Card : 2/3

HUNGARY/Analytical Chemistry. Analysis of Inorganic Compounds.

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Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur-Khimiya, No 21, 1958, 70560.

ated  $K_2SO_4$  solution and dissolved in an alkali, and to the resulting solution an excess of  $FeSO_4$  is added. If the amount of cobalt  $> 0.3$  mg, then the  $Fe^{3+}$  excess is titrated with a 0.1 N  $KMnO_4$  solution.

If the concentration of Co is from 30-300 ‰, the  $Fe^{3+}$  formed is determined iodometrically. An error of determination is  $\pm 1\%$  in the first case and  $\pm 5\%$  in the second one.

Card : 3/3

9

GEREGEN, Zoltan, Dr.

About traumatic late intestinal stenoses in connection with a case of duodenal stenosis. Orv. hetil. 100 no.8:289-291 22 Feb 59.

1. A Pecsi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I. sz. Sebeszeti klinikajának (Igazgató: Schmidt Lajos dr. egyetemi tanár) koxlemeze.

(DUODENUM, stenosis

late stenosis following closed abdom. inj., case report (Hun))

(ABDOMEN, wds. & Inj.

closed abdom. inj. causing late duodenal stenosis, case report (Hun))

*Ferruginous Concretions in Hungarian Soils*

HUNGARY/Cosmochemistry - Geochemistry - Hydrochemistry.

D.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24634

Author : Gercsi Laszlo, Mate Ferenc

Inst :

Title : Ferruginous Concretions in Hungarian Soils.

Orig Pub : Agrokem. es talaj., 1957, 6, No 1, 43-50

Abstract : According to data of 7 chemical analyses ferruginous concretions in the soil are subdivided into iron-manganese, iron-calcareous and strictly ferruginous. From and composition of concretions is closely associated with the genetic types of soils and individual strata.

Card 1/1

GEREI, Laslo [Gerei, Laszlo] (Budapest)

Iron in Solonetz soils of the trans-Tisza region in Hungary.  
Pochvovedenie no. 2:44-53 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)  
(Tisza Valley—Soils—Iron content)  
(Tisza Valley—Solonetz soils)

GEREKKE, L.G.; DATS-MPSHTEYN, M.S.

Case of congenital toxoplasmosis. Zdravookhranenie 3 no.3:59-  
61 My-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz detskoy bol'nitsy g. Bel'tey (glavnnyy vrach L.G. Gerekke).  
(TOXOPLASMOSIS)

GERELYES, Endre, tanar

What does a high school graduate know about trade union movement?  
Munka 11 no.2:18-19 F '61.

(Hungary—Trade unions)  
(Hungary—High schools)

GERMAN, S.

Help to the rural producers in making and burning brick.

p. 30. (BUDOWNICTWO WIEJSKIE) (Warszawa, Poland) Vol. 10, no. 1, Jan. 1958

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) L2 Vol. 7, No. 5, 1958

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820018-2

BEREZKIN, V.M.; BUDANOV, V.G.; GERENBLAT, N.M.; YEVDOKIMOV, Yu.S.

High-precision gravimetric survey over the petroleum and gas  
bearing structures of the northern Caucasus. Razved. i prom.  
geofiz. no.50:60-66 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820018-2"

George E. C. Rutherford, C. P. H.

ABSONI  
TITLE: Chronicle  
PRINCIPICAL. Geodesy

عنوان / ۱۰۵ زیرمجموعه / ۳/۰۳۶، ۶۰/۰۲۲

TELEGRAM: From May 10-14, 1970 the seminar "Mensch und Umwelt" (Human and Environment) was convened by the Soviet Union's Academy of Sciences' Institute of Geography and Geophysics of the USSR, the aerovirology laboratory, Institute of Physics of the Earth of the USSR, and 216 representatives of organizations taking part in this conference. Production organizations, research centers, teaching and construction organizations, educational institutions, and organizations of the Academy of Sciences (SUS), Siberian division of the Academy of Sciences (SUS), Siberian branch of the

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**Third International Conference.** D. V. Yarushinsky (VNIIM) spoke about "The influence of the Moon's tidal or gravitational acceleration of the rotation of the Earth in the direction of the Moon." He also spoke about the influence of the Moon's tidal or gravitational acceleration of the rotation of the Earth in the direction of the Sun.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000514820018-2"

Chronicle

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Confidence had been placed in production, were discharged at the Conference, it was stated that the extent of the more pessimistic will be considerably increased within the next few years. Furthermore, the following difficulties were cited, the last never having been experienced:—  
a. The difficulty of finding suitable sites for new mines.  
b. The difficulty of finding suitable equipment and personnel for new mines.  
c. The difficulty of finding suitable financial organizations to invest in existing properties and to attract new investors.  
d. The difficulty of finding suitable labor.  
e. The difficulty of finding suitable transportation facilities.  
f. The difficulty of finding suitable markets.  
g. The difficulty of finding suitable outlets for mineral products.  
h. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping and insurance companies.  
i. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping ports.  
j. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping lines.  
k. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping terminals.  
l. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping routes.  
m. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping companies.  
n. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping ports.  
o. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping lines.  
p. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping terminals.  
q. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping routes.  
r. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping companies.  
s. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping ports.  
t. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping lines.  
u. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping terminals.  
v. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping routes.  
w. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping companies.  
x. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping ports.  
y. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping lines.  
z. The difficulty of finding suitable shipping terminals.

of the topographic-surveyor's studies. They will find opportunities and Surveying Services of the General Land Office in every State and Territory. In order to carry out the resolutions of the last Party Congress of our Party and the tasks of the Central Committee of the Party in India.

GERENCEVIC, Nada; PROSTENIK, Mihovil

Synthesis of photographic sensitizers in the thiazole series from alpha-amino acids. Kem Ind 13 no. 2: 98-101 F '64.

1. Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Medicine, University of Zagreb.

HUNGARY/Farm Animals - Domestic Fowl.

Q-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2650  
Author : Vilmos Gerancker  
Inst : "  
Title : Economic and Biological Results of the Cross-Breeding of  
Domestic Fowl.  
Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. agrartud. oszt. kozl. 1956, 10, No 1-4,  
209-214  
Abstract : Combinations of cross breedings in which essential morpho-  
logical and physiological differences were present in the  
parents proved to be most effective. The best results in  
weight gain were obtained in the cross-breeding of Plymouth  
Rock cocks and White Leghorns. Hybrids of the first gene-  
ration showed a greater gain of weight and less mortality  
under unfavorable living conditions. During the fattening  
process, hybrids also demonstrated more vitality than the  
pure-bred fowl. Hybrids from the O' musk ducks (Cairina

Card 1/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001

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GERENCHIK, K. I.

214(2) GERENCHIK, K. I.

Opyt geomorfologicheskoy sistematiki Russkoy ravniny.  
Trudy Vtorogo Vsesoyuz. seopr. s"yezda. T. P.M., 1941,  
s. 73 - 90. Bibliogr: S. M.V.

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Stat'ev, No. 20, Moscow, 1946

CHERENCHUK, K. I.

Cherenchuk, K. I., "Chernobits oblast," *Geographical essay, Geograficheskaya vshkola*,  
1919, No. 2, p. 1b-20

so: 6-1934, 26 Oct 53, (*Letopis' zhurnal 'nykh stately*, No. 16, 1952).

GERENCHUK, K.I.

Typological classification of the Carpathian piedmont relief.  
Dop. ta pov. L'viv. un. no. 5 pt.2:63-65 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Carpathian Mountain region--Physical geography)

GERENCHUK, K.I.

Typological classification of landscapes of the Soviet Carpathians,  
Dop. ta pov. L'viv.un. no.6 pt.3:24-26 '55. (MLRA 10:3)  
(Carpathian Mountains--Physical geography)

~~GERENCIERUNG~~

Natural conditions of the foothills in Chernovtay Province.  
Nauk.zap. L'viv un. 39 '56. (MIRA 11:1)  
(Chernovtay Province--Physical geography)

GERENCHUK, N.I.

Morphological structure of a geographical landscape. Izv.Vses.  
geog.ob-va 88 no.4:370-376 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Physical geography)

GIRENCHUK, K.I.

Tectonic role in the orographic development of the East European  
Plain. Geol. sbor. [Lvov] no.4:353-355 '57. (MIRA 13:2)

1. L'vovskiy gosuniversitet im. Ivana Franko.  
(East European Plain--Mountains)

GERENCHUK, K.I.

Morphology and structure of geographical landscapes. Dop. ta pov.  
Lviv. un. no.7 pt.3:3-6 '57. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Physical geography)

GERENCHUK, K.I.

Problems in making medium-scale maps of land forms. Nauk. zap.  
(MIRA 11:6)  
L'viv. un. 40:105-113 '57.

1.Gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko, I'vov.  
(Physical geography--Maps)

TSYS', P.N.; KALESNIK, S.V.; SOKOLOV, N.N.; CHOCHIA, N.S.; PROTOPOPOV, A.P.; ZABELIN, I.M.; GVOZDETSKIY, N.A.; YEFREMOV, Yu.K.; KARA-MOSKO, A.S.; KOZLOV, I.V.; SOLNTSEV, N.A.; ISACHENKO, A.G.; ARMAND, D.L.; MIROSHNICHENKO, V.P.; PETROV, K.M.; KAZAKOVA, O.N.; MIKHAYLOV, N.I.; PARMUZIN, Yu.P.; GERENCHUK, K.I.; MIL'KOV, F.N.; TARASOV, F.V.; NIKOLAYEV, V.N.; SOBOLEV, L.N.; RYBIN, N.N.; DUMIN, B.Ya.; IGNAT'YEV, G.M.; MEL'KHEYEV, M.N.; SANEBLIDZE, M.S.; VASIL'YEVA, I.V.; PEREVALOV, V.A.; BASALIKAS, A.B.

Discussion at the conference on studying land forms. Nauk. zap. L'viv.  
un., 40:231-267 '57. (MIRA 11:6)  
1. Lvovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet (for TSys', Gerenchuk, Dumin).  
2. Laboratoriya aerometodov AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Sokolov,  
Miroshnichenko, Petrov). 3. Institut geografii AN SSSR, Moskva (for  
Armand, Sobolev). 4. Gosudarstvenny universitet, Voronezh (for Mil'kov,  
Tarasov). 5. Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny universitet (for Chochia,  
Isachenko, Kazakova). 6. Komissiya okhrany prirody AN SSSR, Moskva (for  
Protopopov). 7. Gosudarstvenny universitet, Chernovtsy (for Rybin).  
8. Gosudarstvenny universitet, Irkutsk (for Mel'kheyev). 9. Go-  
sudarstvenny pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina, Moskva (for  
Vasil'yeva). 10. Mol'shaya Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya (for Zabelin).  
11. Gosudarstvenny universitet, Tbilisi (for Saneblidze). 12. Moskovskiy  
gosudarstvenny universitet (for Gvozdetskiy, Solntsev, Mikhaylov,  
Parmuzin, Nikolayev, Ignat'yev). 13. Torgovo-ekonomicheskiy institut,  
L'vov (for Perevalov). 14. Gosudarstvenny institut im. Kapsukasa,  
Vil'nyus (for Basalikas). 15. Muzej zemlevedeniya Moskovskogo go-  
sudarstvennogo universiteta (for Yefremov, Kozlov). 16. Srednyaya shkola  
No.13, Kiyev (for Kara-Mosko). (Physical geography)

GERENCHUK, K.I.

"The physicogeographical region and its features" by F.N.Mil'kov.  
Reviewed by K.I.Gerenchuk. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 89 no.3:274-277  
(MIRA 10:11)  
My-Je '57.  
(Physical geography) (Gerenchuk, K.I.)

GERENCHUK, V.I., Doc Geogr Sci --(dir) "Geologic plan in the or-  
ography and river system of Russian ~~USSR~~." L'vov, 1958. 22 pp  
(Min of Higher Education USSR. Hon Order of Lenin and Order of Labor  
Red Banner State Univ in I.V.Lobanov). 150 copies. -List of author's  
works, <sup>1954</sup> (12 titles) (KL, 20-53, 94)

-28-

GERENCHUK, K.I.

Transformation of ravines and gullies into river valleys. Nauch.  
dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.nauki no.1:138-143 '58. (MIRA 12:2)  
1. L'vovskiy universitet, geograficheskiy fakul'tet, kafedra fizi-  
cheskoy geografii.  
(Valleys)

GERENCHUK, K.I.

Stability of river basins and watersheds and conditions of change.  
Mauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; geol.-geolg. nauki no.3:64-70 '58.  
(MIRA 12:1)

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(Rivers) (watersheds)

GERENCHUK, K.I.

River systems and tectonic structures. Geol. sbor. [Ivov] no.5/6:  
211-218 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

I.Gosuniversitet imeni Ivana Franko, L'vov.  
(East European Plain--Rivers)  
(East European Plain--Geology, Structural)

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Role of the tectonic factor in developing the orography of the  
Russian Plain. Geog.sbor. no.10:32-71 '58. (MIRA 12:1)  
(East European Plain--Geology, Structural)

AUTHOR: Gerenchuk, K. I. 2o-119-3-45/65

TITLE: On the Types of Relations Existing Between Modern Orography of the Russian Plain and Tectonic Structures of the Platform (O tipakh sootnosheniy sovremennoy orografii Russkoy ravniny s tektonicheskimi strukturami platformy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 3, pp. 553-555 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In modern geomorphologic literature usually 2 types of the mentioned relations are distinguished: a) direct type, if the forms of the relief correspond to those of the tectonic structures, and b) inverse or inverse-like relations in the case of which such agreement lacks and where the anticlinals are represented by depressions while the synclinals are represented by elevations. It is assumed that the latter case is due to processes of denudation: weathering, erosion, abrasion etc. In reality, however, the types of the orographic expression of the tectonic structures are much more complicated as is assumed. Above all, outlines and courses seldom cor-

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respond totally even in cases of direct agreement. Two varieties must be distinguished in type a): 1. one displaced directly, if the recent orography agrees with the structure in general features, however, in its outlines, in the courses, and in the position of the axes deviates from it (Central Russkaya and Pridneprovskaya hills and many local structures of the Volgo-Ural'skiy district) and 2. a direct congruent variety (Priazovskaya hills, Zhiguli and some local structures of the Volgo-Ural'skiy district). In most cases the displacement is caused by tectonic reasons. However, there exist also displacements due to denudation (orographic steps of the left borders of the Volga near Stalingrad (Refs. 1,5) and others). The inversion type is still more manifold. First, there exist regions on the Russkaya plain in which the recent surface is inclined to one side while the surface of the crystalline foundation or the layers of the deposits drop to a directly opposite direction. Such a type could be called "of opposite direction". It is

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caused tectonically. Second, there are cases in the Russkaya plain where tectonic depressions are represented in recent orography by distinct elevations. Such a type of inversion could be called mirror type since in this case not only an inversion of the orography but also of the structures of the sedimentary cover are given in relation to the crystalline foundation. Third, there are elevations on the Russkaya plain which are bound to young mesocenozoic depressions the folded foundation of which is standing out in relief. Rastych'ya (Roztocz) in Western Podoliya may serve as an example. Until recently this elevation had been regarded as a typical example of erosion inversion. Here deep borings, however, uncovered displaced Silurian under a mass of Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits of a thickness of 1200 m (Reference 7). Thus, Rastoch'ye is located on the axial zone of a bending, however, has very deep anticlinal roots reaching down to a

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Lower Paleozoic structure. For this reason the denuda-  
tion preparation of the Rastoch'ye is a result of rising  
tectonic movements of a buried Paleozoic mountain range  
and this type of orographic inversion could be called a  
revived type (References 2,4,6,8,9). There is still ano-  
ther type; the hiding one. It obviously occurs only in  
young tectonic depressions. The railing of tectonic types  
in the relations between the orography and the structure  
in the geomorphology of the Russkaya plain proves once  
more the decisive rôle of tectonic structure in the for-  
mation of their orography.

There are 9 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Lvovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. I. Franko  
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PRESENTED: November 2, 1957, by A. A. Grigor'yev, Member, Academy  
of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: October 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress  
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SOV/10-59-5-7-20/25

AUTHOR: Gerenchuk, K.I.

TITLE: M.V. Karandeyeva. "The Geomorphology of the European Part of the USSR"

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geograficheskaya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 126-127 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of the above mentioned book.

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Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)  
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